WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING - LOVE'S MASQUERADE. Mrs. D. P.

THIS EVENING-M. Harts, the Illusionist-THE INDIAN BASKET TRUCK. OLYMPIC THEATER.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Mr. Churies Wheatoligis, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT, Or. JEALOUSY, Mr.
J. K. Mortimer, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Gomersal.
Brzs. Maria Wilkins, Miss Rose Eylinge.

THIS EVENING OTHERLO. Mr. Charles Dillon

THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPS. Mr. Rob-ness and his infant on. THE RIVAL LOVERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
No. 129 Broadway.-LONG AND SHORT STRIKE.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. Frederick Robinson Mr. John Gibert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Henriques Mrs. Vermo.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
This Evening-Budwith's Minstre's-St. George and the Dragon.

#### Dusiness Notices.

The GORHAM MANUPACTURING COMPANY SILVER-SECTES of Providence, R. L. would inform the trade that they are producing fine ELECTRO PLAYER GOORS, comprising full DENNER and Trac Survives and Trace Warn of every description of a very superior quality and of new and every description of a very superior quality and of new and every description of a very superior quality and of new and every description of a very superior quality and such thickness that they present all the salvantages of cold silver in othlity, and from the present of the salvantages of every superior shade from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Gompany refer with confidence to the high reportation they have established in the production of Salin Silvers Wass, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sus as in this repetation, by the production of ELECTRO-PLAYER WARTS of such quality and extreme dorability as will inverse entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All strictes made by them are stamped time:

CONTAN MEGGO And all such are fully parasteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trace mark as their designs have been already extensively mitrated. These ponds can only be presented from responsible designs throughout the country.

#### WORDS OF VITAL INTEREST.

Will the chousands who read columns of filvolous verbiage every day devote fire minutes to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our test is Health, and we will put our commentary tote a mushell. Weakness is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produre illness, of course they are powerloss. Seek strength, therefore, Invigorale and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 30 to 36 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an in-

is organity needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health, they must use this great sufeguard against debilitating was. They would exhart the wesk to discard all unmedicated inflamers. They would exhort the west to discard all unmedicated, and impure stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the slipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft is a stormy sea. They would, of dyspeptic paner relieved, of appetite rastored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headaches cured, of discarding the control of the con ordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of minamati diseases buffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toll defied, of hope reanimated, and cheerfulmak restored. Such are the effects of

ROSTRUTER'S SITTERS

#### MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AT

#### RAYMOND'S Nos. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

This established house has constantly on hand an immense stock o

READY MADE CLOTHING for MEN and BOTS. The stock is now al-NEW, and comprises suits of EVERY kind, style and variety, made to fit persons of ant ages, and is offered at the most reasonable patcus. RAYMOND.

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At WM. EVERDELL'S Sons, No. 104 Fulton-st., elegant cold pressed CHURCH and AT HOME CARDS and BILLETS, the patent TUCK WRIDING ENVELOPE. AT WM. EVERDRILE'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.— These elegant cold pressed Wedding Cards and Billets. The new Tuck Energiope.

Tuck Envelope.

Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's

Read Bain and Palent Breast Elevator to develop the form physical plantically. Depend 362 Ganal S. Sould by discards. Send for circular. TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 BOWery.—Private instruction, day and everying, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arthoretic, Spiling, Grammar, &c. Through Business Education toparted, Spilings, Spili

SEWING-MACHINES Fox Sala and To Rest. V. W. Wickes, No. 744 Broaders

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the popu DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Mansa's Truss Office removed from No. 542 Brandway to No. 134 Fulton et., near Breadway. Supporters, Shoul-der Mason and Silk Elavic Storalog. OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, SOUR RISING, and

SUPERS FORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made up in CATARBH! BRONCHITIS! SCROPULA! Liver and Kidney Diseases, Despepsia WM. R. PRINCE Floating, N. Y., as-more the Postfire Cura of these diseases by Nature's Sovereign Romedials from Plants. Circular one stamp. Advice gratis. FOR MARKING LINEN, &C .- CLARE'S IMPROVED IN-DRAINLE PRECIL. patented 1850-1866. For sile at wholesals by Cut-ter. Tower & Co., Willy Wallach, J. J. Meritt, Olzey & Peat, and other defects. At retail by Stationers and Drugglets. Manufactured by The Industrial Parcil. Co., Northampton, Mass.

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Best family machine in the world.

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A person who owns valuable Oil Land in Western

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

heeps it glossy and from falling out, removes Dandruff, to bossing used. Seed by Russian. No. 10 actor House, and Dr THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila: Astor-pl., N.Y., 18 Orsen st., Hoston. Avoid

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH .-For Families and Manufacturers. THE HOWE MACHINE Co. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACRINES for Tailors and GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE—The best ever manufac-ured. Wholessle and retail, also applied, at No. 6 Aster House. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-GER, SUPPORTERS &C.—MARSH & CO. 8 Radical Cure Truss Office

ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.'s LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MA-Highest premium (gold medal) of Mary-; also at N. Y. and Ps. State Fairs, 1866. WILLOX & GIERS'S SEWING-MACRINE.—"Its seam a less liable to rip than the look-stind,"—["Judges" Decision" at the Grand Trial."] Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING COMMEN and DEPTONBOLE MACHINE No. 625 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC WRED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway, The best PARILT Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle.

Also large Machines for all manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. Rheumatism of years standing is being daily cured by a few doses of Marcalpr's Great Resumatic Rement.

At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway, exhibition this week, superb Parism Macris articles, just im tied, for sale retail at wholesale price.

A SURE PILE CURE.

DR. GILBERT'S FIRE INSTRUMENT.

Positively cures the worst cases of Files. Bent by wall on reselpt of \$4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agent wanted every
whath. Address J. E. Komains, Manager, No. 575 Erondmay, New
Tork.

POLIAR & SON, No. 692 Breadway, New-York, near Fourther. Makenschare Pres Mastracturene. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted.

REAL ESTATE SALES .- The following sales of real estate were made yesterday by A. S. Bleecker, Son & Co: Exists were made yesterday by A. S. Eleecker, Son & Co.:
Exists of John Nibic decessed—House and lot No. 36 East
Houston et. 25 by 100, \$22,000; also, house and small lot No.
251 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by 31.6, \$2,500; house and small lot
No. 347 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by 31.6, \$2,500; house and small lot
No. 347 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by 31.6, \$2,525; house and
small lot No. 345 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by 31.6, \$2,525; house and
small lot No. 345 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by 31.6, \$2,550;
house and small lot No. 341 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by 31.6,
\$2,510; house and small lot No. 337 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by
31.6, \$2,550; house and small lot No. 337 West Thirtieth et., 16.1 by
31.6, \$2,550; two lots on Second stre, south west corner of
Eighty second str., each \$1.1 by 31.6, and \$2.500; Eighty second st., each 19.1 by 61.8, each \$2,000.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE IN NEW-ORLEANS .-- OUT friends visiting New-Orleans can buy THE TRIBUNE, either Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly, of Mr. A. Simon, No. 85 Baronne-st., for five cents,

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymon Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tita Tunusze," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. To The Semi-Weekly Tribune, ready this morning, contains the latest Election Returns; The Baltimore Trouble; The Fenian Trials; New Publications—The Food Question: Sketches of Russian Life; Foreign Cor-

respondence from all parts of Europe; "American Institute Formers' Club" and "A Special Market Garden" under the head of Agricultural; Editorials; Summary of the Latest Foreign and Domestic News; Commercial Matters, Markets, &c.

To The contents of the inside pages of to-day's issue are, a continuation of Bayard Taylor's Trip to Colorado: Launch of the Great Republic: New Publications: Liter-ary Heins; Law Intelligence: Police News; Money and other Markets, and many other items of interest.

Kansas gives about 15,000 Republican majority-a gain of nearly 3,000 over the majority of 1854.

We think there is no longer danger that the Fenian prisoners will be executed. The Toronto papers, probably speaking by authority, say that the death sentence will be remitted, but that the punishment will be severe.

As was to have been expected, the Copperheads of Colorado, at whose head Gov. Cummings has finally planted himself, are making bad effort to defeat its admission as a State. A Democratic Convention is to meet on the 24th for this purpose.

being ruled by the last of the Bourbons still in the A. G. Cattell of New-Jersey, (present Congress) and enjoyment of royal power. Bourbonism is synony- H. W. Corbett of Oregon. Only one of these, mous with a reactionary policy of the worst type, and the condition of Spain, under Queen Isabella, forcibly illustrates the pernicious character of the policy. The extracts we publish this morning, descriptive of (probably Gov. Swann) to fill the place of the Hon. the existing state of things in that country, will be A. J. Cresswell, Radical, whose term expires next year; found painfully interesting.

The friends of our disabled Soldiers and Sailors held a noble meeting at Cooper Institute last night, and earnestly appealed to the public to support the great National Asylum they propose to establish. The object and plan will be found fully set forth in the speeches of Gov. Hamilton, Gen. Woodford, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Howard, Mr. Greeley and others, the next Congress, the Radical strength will be 45 which we elsewhere print.

Bitter experience forces the Union men of Maryland to the conviction at which their brethren c. Louisiana arrived through a bloody test-that Impartial Suffrage is the only defense of the loyal, and the only care for the Rebel, in the South. The issue, so long evaded and postponed, has ripened in Maryland through the heat of a contest won at the expense of those who fought to save the State which others attempted to destroy. They can now well afford to set the justice of Impartial Suffrage against the wrong of this bad mishap; we doubt if anything but defeat would have taught them, or any other large class of men in the South, the lesson. But it would be strange if the men of Maryland could not advance to the same views which even Judge Reagan of Texas, ex-Secretary of the Confederacy, has had the sagneity

# JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Eighteen months have nearly elapsed since Jefferon Davis was made a state prisoner. He had pre-United States, with conspiring to assassinate Presithereupon. The capture was promptly made and the money duly paid; yet, up to this hour, there has not been even an attempt made by the Government to procure his indictment on that charge. He has also been popularly, if not officially, accused of complicity in the virtual murder of Union soldiers, while prisoners of war, by subjecting them to needless, inhuman exposure, privation and abuse; but no official attempt has been made to indict him on that charge. He has been indicted for simple treason; and even this indictment has not been obtained at the instance of the Government. It may be so badly drawn that no conviction could be had on it, whatever the proof advanced; yet the Executive could say, "I am not responsible for this. The indictment was obtained without the assent or privity of my Attorney-General or Cabinet.'

Repeated attempts have been made by the prisoner's counsel to bring his case to trial; but to no pur pose. The Government does not appear to prosecute; the machinery of the Courts is always out of order. At one time, Martial Law stands in the way; when that obstacle is removed, there is a cavil as to the sufficiency or completeness of its withdrawal; and, when that will no longer serve, it is found that Congress has somehow disarranged the judicial districts, so that the case cannot safely be proceeded with. And Congress itself, having most inconsiderately meddled with the matter, never took pains to inquire what action on its part, if any, was requisite: so that now Congress, President and Chief Justice, are in a complete muddle on the subject; each seeming inclined to throw all responsibility for the delay on one to them shall seem good. We claim only the right to drop of cold water upon any scheme for the moral reor both of the others

The upshot of all this is, that the prisoner is not tried, nor likely to be; and that, if tried, he is morally certain not to be convicted; if convicted, not to be unished. There are still many persons who would like to have him executed; but there is not one intelligent man on earth who has the faintest notion that he nals studiously conceal from their readers the fact to sell one's political principles for a mess of pottage, ever will be. For, though governments sometimes inflict capital punishment on conspicuous Rebels, they never, at least in modern times, do so long after their rebellion was suppressed. Austria, in 1849, put of last Winter which has not been in substance the pay one's tailor, but it is more so to forget the debt to death thirteen of the Hungarian leaders betrayed into her hands by the miscreant Görgey; but she tried | Traffic in our City has always been under the ban of | s no immorality so utterly mean and loathsome, them by drumhead court-martial directly, after their surrender, and had them all hanged and buried within forty-eight hours. Had she waited eighteen months, and then executed them, she would have invoked the execrations of all Christendom.

Since it is notorious that Davis is not to be punished, why is he still kept awaiting a trial which he alone seems to desire, and which he can by no means a menace which still serves to irritate, though it no longer appalls ?

Congress, at its last session, evidently felt that it had the President at disadvantage with regard to this prisoner-that he was an elephant which Mr. Johnson had too eagerly acquired, and was now unable either to keep or dispose of save to his own loss. In the state of feeling then prevalent, this aspect of the case was regarded by many with evident complacency. Had the President been a man of high courage, we think he would have bailed the prisoner and called on Congress to demand, if that were

charge of complicity with the assassins of President | knows whereof he speaks. Lincoln, since he has virtually abandoned it by not attempting to found an indictment thereon. It is neither just nor wise to send forth a prisoner of state with the brand of murder on his brow; and a naked failure to prosecute is but equivalent to the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." If Mr. Davis is even probably guilty of complicity with Booth, he should long since have been indicted and tried for that crime; if he | jugation of an intelligent minority to an ignorant is not, he should have ere this been explicitly freed majority. The vote of a bad man balances the vote from the reproach, even though he were to be executed for treason on the morrow. A great government have equal power when they meet at the may deal sternly with offenders, but not meanly; it cannot afford to seem unwilling to repair an obvious

A recent impertinence of Wendell Phillips seems to require the statement that we have no knowledge of guilty of the New-Orleans massacre would be promptly Mr. Davis's views on any of the grove questions now punished. But in the Republic the Demagogue often commanding public attention. Having found no time supplants the State ... money purchases political recently for the enjoyment of imaginative literature, we have not even read his "Prison Life" by Dr. Craven, and we never held any sort of communication with him. But we are exceedingly solicitous, first, that the Union shall not be discredited in the eyes of the civilized world by the treatment accorded by its so bad as the corruption of the best." The beauty the South shall be impelled to treat its Black people another name for justice. If we could to-morrow have can ever be under a monarchy; the peace we had so should very greatly prefer that it be decreed by the | maintained by the people made rebellion more reperity and rapid development. And we feel confi- Democracy, but protests against it. We grant that dent that magnanimity toward Davis on the part of there are evils which seem inseparable from our systhe South which is the first step toward a beneficent and perfect reconciliation.

The present Senate stands 38 Radicals and 13 Democrats and Conservatives, counting the Tennesseeans, whom we omitted yesterday. The next is likely to have 41 Radicals and 10 Democrats. The new Senators, thus far, are the Hon. Cornelius Cole of California, the Hons. J. S. Fowler and David T. To Spain belongs the unfortunate distinction of Patterson of Tennessee (who have taken their seats), Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, is a Democrat. The complexion will be further changed by the election of a Democratic Senator in Maryland and in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey by the choice of Radicals in place of the Hons. Edgar Cowan and William Wright, Democrats, the latter deceased. John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee are the Senators choses, from the proposed new State of Colorado, and Thomas W. Tipton and Gen. John U. Thayer those chosen from that of Nebraska. These four territorial Senators are Banicals. Should they be admitted in

### LIBERTY AND LAGER.

We printed in our last the courteous and kindly totest of the officers of the Fenton and Woodford antipathy to the Excise act of fas, Winter. Trusting that said protest has been read and considered, we here submit a few comments.

That a good many Germans realously supported the Republican ticket in our late contest, Lager of no Lager, is undisputed. They may or may not have numbered 7,000; but there are no mere intelligent, earnest, consistent champions of Equal Rights than

taken offense at our remarks. But truth is truth: and it is true that a very con-

citizens of	German b	irth are mo	st numerous	4
15		64.	1866-	
- 1	208		179	Hoffman. 2, 189
			1,983	
XVII			2,960	8,125 4,207
Potal	6 000	90 611	9 194	91.813

Fenton's loss, 815. Hoffman's gain, 3,202. -In the XIth and XVIIth Wards, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, an active and popular German Republican, was our candidate for Congress, while Adolf Levinger could be obtained for our ticket generally, beside by Germans.

oreign-born. From citizens of Irish birth, Gov. Fenton received more votes in 1866 than in 1864. We estimate that he had quite as many votes from mainly among the Germans is the general belief; and we deem it entirely correct.

Of course, Germans, like others, are at perfect liberty to vote as they see fit, and for such reasons as mans who voted for Lincoln and Fenton in 1864 are averse to "Radicalism:" but many of them are hostile to any legislation which limits festivity and jollity, music and lager, on Sundays. And most of their jourdays; so that there is nothing in the Excise act way. But, if they should see fit to say, "True, we institutions.

more step up to the polls and swear in their votesand tried, and to prescribe the legal con- little trouble in exposing the frauds and securing the peet all the cardinal virtues for \$1,000 or \$2,000 nsr and their thanks for his real and efficiency.

ditions of such trial, since the laws as Hons. John L. Thomas and J. J. Stewart their seats they stand seem inadequate or defective. But he in Congress." As Gen. Wooley was Provost-Marshal the largest of all the salaries, is not generally regarded should first, at all events, have publicly retracted the of Baltimore during the Rebellion, he doubtless fully

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

A French proverb says, "We cannot escape the defects of our excellences," and we have an illustration in the majorities in this City and Brooklyn. There are certainly evils which attend the Democratic form of government, and not the least is the frequent subof a good man. The statesman and the dunce ballot-box, and it is not pleasant when an election proves it. Under a respectable monarchy the corrupion of our City Government would soon be ended, and in an empire wisely ruled, such men as those power; and the hig saces are filled by the lowest men. These are the dejects of our excellences, and looking only at the defects, the monarchist assumes that Democracy is a failure.

But take another proverb, 'There is no corruption Government to a prisoner of state; secondly, that of the Democratic principle makes its abuses more conspicuous. The freedom we professed made the with that wise and fearless generosity which is but slavery we permitted far more detestable than slavery Impartial Suffrage imposed and submitted to, we long enjoyed made the war more terrible; the order South, as essential to her own internal, harmony, pros- markable. But these evils were not results of our those who hold Impartial Suffrage to be an essential | tem of Government, and arise from the ignorance and element of National reconstruction, will powerfully | the passions of the people. Democracy, which trusts contribute to that juster appreciation of the North at | the people, takes a risk which monarchy avoids, but almost universally it takes that risk safely, for popular prejudices and passions neutralize each other, and the average intelligence of the people finds its level

Deny the Democratic principle and you deny Humanity. Just as we could never fit the negro for freedom by keeping him in Slavery, so nations can never be improved by holding them in subjection to any power, however wise and good it may be. Men do not progress in good by the virtue of their rulers, but through their own experience; the exercise of a power is itself an education, and if the millenium is ever reached, it will only be through that form of government which makes every man a co-worker in reform and progress. Absolute good must have universal basis. Even in this confusion we can see the working of the democratic principle for good; even the present evil of Andrew Johnson's Presidency will be a future good, for ne has taught the people a lesson of prudance they are likely to heed. If we cannot escape the defects of our excellences, we are at least able to use them to prevent greater evils.

CLERICAL REFORM IN THE CAPITAL. Virtue is looking up in Washington. We do not it is true, and as we are quite pained to record, hear of any novel and stern adoption of good resolutions at the White House, although, in our time, that edifice has been much whiter than it is at present, in spite of the persistent struggles of the President to range himself upon the side of purity, truth and charity. When he has determined to declare in favor of special and German Centra, Campaign Club against our averment | particular and unmitigated morality, he is hardly so that a good many of our citizens of German birth, modest as not to advertise his intention, and who have hitherto acted with the Republicans, saw we shall probably hear of it, either by procfit to vote against us on Tuesday, because of their lamation or through a speech from the officlai door-steps. Meanwhile, we are chraptured to learn that the Secretaries "have under consideration the subject of immorality among the employes of their several departments, and have resolved to adopt effect tual measures to arrest this growing evil." detectives, we are assured, have been detailed. Young gentlemen found fighting the tiger will be pushed from their stools, without a morsel of mercy. Scribes the great body of our German Republicans. We discovered visiting paphian edifices, will be kicked out should deeply regret to learn that any of these had of the public buildings. Clerks running in debt to their tailors and landladies, will be instantaneously guillotined. Any servent of the State, "in any way siderable body of Germans, hitherto acting with the | connected with matters of an unlawful or disgraceful Republicans, went against them in our late contest: | character," will be driven to perambulate the fatal viously been publicly charged, by the President of the and that the Excise act of last Winter was, with plank. There is to be an end of all "reprehensible legal voters exercised their Right of Suffrage; but most of them, the impelling cause of this change. | practices." This would be unspeakably satis- there would have been far more rotes cast in the dent Lincoln, and \$100,000 offered for his capture Look at the vote for Governor in these Wards where factory, if there were any rule by which absence of a Registry. More men would have voted we could determine what is consider d by twice or oftener, and more would have voted who the present Administration to be "unlawful" ( ; "dis- | were not legal electors, had there been no registry. graceful" or "reprehensible." Morality is a little As it was, some illegal vetes were east; but the regis conventional. In some countries it is held to be a try was a great barrier to all manner of fraud. highly meritorious action for a man to strangle his superannuated grandfather; in Sparts, the crime was expected to "deter poor people from coming to the not in stealing, but in being found out; and the polls." There were no such. Two-thirds of the voters choleric words of captains are flat blasphemy in the | in our City did not lose half an hour each in getting mouths of private soldiers. But we would make no registered and voting combined, and there are few inneedless objection. We know very well that there is | deed who were required to give an hour to both. one law for the high and mighty, and another for the lowly and weak. Lofty place has its privileges, and | poll in a Ward, and we waited two hours for a chance was running for Assembly in the XIXth. Each of may indulge in gratifications forbidden to the under them, we believe, drew out every German vote that orders. The holder of a position from which he can be "promptly dismissed" must be cautious; a little irregmany that could not; but for which, Gov. Fenton's ularity in those who are upon a firmer footing is not vote would have been still lighter. Yet, while the of the least consequence, and if it were, what are you aggregate vote is considerably increased, that for going to do about it ! Might may not be right, but it Gov. Fenton is decidedly reduced. And so in the usually acts as if it were, and, in small matters, this-City generally, but most signally in the Xth and easy-going, jolly old world takes small heed of little XVIIth Wards, well known to be largely inhabited | inconsistencies. It will be of no use at all for a wretched clerk, cellared by a remorseless detective, The aggregate vote of our City is about two-thirds | in the very act of going into or coming out of a house of evil repute, to plead that the Hon. Mr. So-and-So of such a Department, sometimes strays over the tabooed threshold. Such culprits, if they will take natives of this country in '66 as in '64. Yet his vote our advice, will not adopt that line of defense, for in is nearly 3,000 less than it was. That this loss is no other way can they so finally and fatally floor thomselves. They had far better plead "insanity," and throw themselves upon the mercy of their Rhadamanthus, whoever he may be. It is very far from our intention to cast a single

report facts and to comment on them. The Ger. form of the City of Washington; for, whatever may be done, we hardly fancy that it will be converted into net dissatisfied with him, nor with Congress, nor a New-Jerusalem in our time. But there are other sins and shames as well as those against which the Heads of Department have now been laid together. It is not reputable to game, but neither is it reputable that our laws have, from time immemorial, prohibited | lowever palatable it may be. It is discreditable to public amusements and social tippling on Sun- frequent bagnios, but there is a prostitution of the soul as well as of the body. It is disgraceful not to law of our State for generations. The Sunday Liquor which every man owes to his country. There the law. It has prospered and increased because the laune so dangerous to the Republic, none so abhorred law was disregarded. What the lager Germans by all good and intelligent citizens, as that which is demand is that the law shall now be either subverted involved in the surrender of principles and opinions or not enforced. And, if a majority shall be found to at the beck and call of factious leaders, who are using agree with them, they will doubtless have their own the public places and the public purse to promote their private fortunes or to save themselves from are a minority; but we can so set politically at the personal ignominy and the stern rebuke of the whole polls as to coerce the majority to submit to our body politic. There are transactions sometimes in the obtain? What good end is subserved by persisting in demand," we should not consider such action credi- cabinets of great officers of state, which the keepers table to them, nor accordant with the spirit of free of roulette tables and the cashiers of fare banks would blush to be engaged in. If the Administration has taken possession of the minds and bodies of its scriv-We have received a letter from the Provost-Mar- eners, it might, at least, leave them their souls to be shal-General of Maryland, Gen. John Wooley, who saved or to be lost without its meddlesome insays: "I saw some of the most noted Rebelsin Balti- terference. It it has done its worst to transform men into creeping, crouching and sycophantic paraawear they not only had never taken part with the sites, it is mere clumsy and hypocritical affectation Rebellion, but had never desired the success of the to profess such a sudden solicitude for their minor Southern arms-well knowing they were committing morals. If, as we suspect, it is the worst paid clubs perjury. Had not our organization been perfect and | who will be the most closely watched by the Mr. composed of determined men, the Rebels would have | Buckets of Washington, may we not inquire whether

annum? The person in Washington who is drawing as an example to mankind, at least in the complimentary sense of the phrase. It reform be needed. which we think more than probable, why not begin at the top, and so morally meander down to the lower and less significant sinners? We shall then be certain, or more nearly so, that these hot and hurrying reformers are really in earnest; whereas, they now seem to us, we must confess, to be searching for a convenient excuse-in short, for a grindstone upon which to sharpen the ax of proscription.

#### THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

The New-York State Senate remains unchanged by the elections of Tuesday last; with the exception of the XXVIIth District, where John J. Wicks was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Canal Commissioner Hayt, the Senators hold over. The Senate, therefore, stands 26 Republicans to 6 Democrats. The Members of the Assembly elected were 84 Republicans and 44 Democrats; thus giving the Republicans a majority of 60 on joint ballot. This insures the election of a Radical United States Senator to succeed Senator Harris.

In New Jersey, the State Senate contains 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats; the Assembly 33 Republicans and 27 Democrats, giving, on joint ballot, the decided Republican majority of 11, which guarantees the election of a Republican United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wright. The Massachusetts Senate is unanimously Radical; the House stands 227 Radicals to 9 Democrats.

The Maryland Legislature will be Democratic. The Senate will contain 8 Republicans and 16 Demoerats; and the Assembly, 21 Republicans to 59 Demorats, giving the Democrats a majority of 46 on joint callot. This will give the State a Democrat for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cresswell.

Definite returns from the Western States have not vet reached us. Enough, however, is known to determine the political complexion of the Legislatures in all the States. They are uniformly Republican. In Illinois, Mr. Trumbull will undoubtedly be returned to the United States Senate. Wisconsin will elect Senator Howe, or will send a Radical to succeed him; Kansas will do likewise in the case of Senator Pomeroy, and will elect a Radical to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Lane. Missouri will elect a Republican to succeed the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, who declines a reëlection. Thus the gain in New-Jersey will balance the loss in Maryland, and leave the gain of four Senators in the September and October elections unreduced.

#### EXCISE.

The World charges that the Republicans hoped to swell their vote by "Excise laws." We certainly do believe that, if fewer men had a habit of getting drunk, there would be fewer Democratic voters; but we should not have mentioned it if we had been let

The Excise law of last Winter was devised and framed in this City, by men deeply interested in Tempérance and scafcely at all in politics. They had no idea that it would influence the vote of our City one way or another. In fact, they believed it so judicious, so considerate, so moderate, that the more respectable liquor-dealers would gladly accept and conform to it. The result seems to indicate that the Rum and Lager interest will submit to no regulation whatever, and that the decent men connected therewith choose to make their bed with the blear-eved wretches who will sell liquid poison at all times to any man, woman, or child, who can pay for it. And our sleek, guetimonious Conservatives, who follow the lead of The New York Observer, The Journal of Commerce, The Christian Intelligener, and other organs of commercial piety, are perfectly willing to let Rum rule at will and make every Sunday a carmval of debauchery and tipsy riot, if they may thereby injure the Republican party. Thank heaven that their power fell short of achieving the unfair advantage they meditated

# REGISTRATION.

The World asserts that more people voted in our City last Tuesday than would have done had there been no Registry Law. We think many more

The World talks of the "difficulties" which were When we first voted in this City, there was but one to vote, and then left to return again, seeing that half a day would be spent in reaching the poll. (Elections were then held through three days.) That was a real "difficulty;" but it has been happily overcome, and now voting in New-York is as easy as it need be. If there be any districts wherein there are too many voters, the Common Council may divide and multiply them indefinitely. The only "difficulty" presented by dur present laws, is difficulty in cheating; and that we trust, will not be diminished.

# THE MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

Additional returns from the rural districts, received yesterday and last night, continue to increase Gov. Fenton's majority until it has reached 14,306, as shown by the following table.

#### Majorities for Governor, partly estimated. PENTON.

-	9.800	A 500 911
1	Albany 195	Oneida 1,750
1	Allegany 3,700	Onondaga 3,517
-1	Broome 1,798	Ontario 1,750
1	Cattaraugus 2,100	Orange 800
1	Cayuga 3,636	Orleans 1,481
1	Chautaugua 5,200	Oswego 3,000
1	Chemung 82	Otsego 540
1	Chenango 1,585	Rensselaer 2,060
1	Clinton 94	St. Lawrence 7,500
1	Columbia 276	Saratoga 1,881
1	Cortland 1,842	Schenectady 460
1	Delaware 1,360	Schuyler 700
4	Dutchess 1,222	Seneca 80
	Essex 1,170	Steuben 2,400
1	Franklin 1,000	Suffolk 600
1	Fulton 836	Tioga 1,180
	Genesee 1,424	Tompkins 1,500
	Herkimer 1,336	Warren 575
1	Jefferson 2,850	Washington 2,500
1	Lewis 500	Wayne 1.966
1	Livingston 1,407	Wyoming 1,806
4	Madison 2,400	Yates 1,800
	Monroe 1,764	***************************************
٦	Montgomery 100	Total77.067
	Niagara 730	A O'MI (177,007
1		FOR HOFFMAN.
1	Erie 900	Schoharie 1.500
	Clarina con	Quiller For

Sullivan ..... Hamilton..... 200 Ulster ... Kings..... 9,387 Westchester ... 1,100 New-York ..... 47,200 Putnam ..... 101 Queens..... Richmond.... 950

Fenton's total .. 78,493 Fenton's mai. 14.306

We are requested by a good authority to correct any impression that the removal of United States District-Attorney William A. Dart of Buffalo was caused by any fault of that gentleman, or in order to conciliate the Fenians. We have assurance that he complied explicitly with the directions of the Administration, and has in writing the unqualified approval deemed advisable, that he should be surrendered polled thousands more votes. I think we will have it is reasonable in the Heads of Departments to ex-

418

Rockland .....

# WASHINGTON.

GOV. SWANN AGAIN VISITING THE PRESIDENT-WEST-ERN COPPERHEADS CONGRATULATING HIM-EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS ON OFFICE-SERKERS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1866 Gov. Swann of Maryland arrived here this evening and had an interview with the President. No political significance attaches to this visit, which is rather one of mutual congratulation over the result of the election in Maryland and its restoration to Conservative rule. The attendance at the White House this week has greatly diminished from what it has been heretofore. The near approach of the session of Congress and the fact that the elections are over and the proscription policy has not

justified the expectations of its efficiency in controlling the political action of the people, renders it improbable that there will be many additional removals on account of want of accord with the views and policy of the Administration, and this has to some extent relieved the President of the personal pressure of applicants and their friends. Beside this, the pressure of important public business has been such of late as applicants and their friends. Beside this, the pressure of important public business has been such of late as to prevent the President from granting general audience to all comers, as heretofore, and many have been obliged to leave without the desired

have been obliged to leave without the desired interview after dancing attendance in the ante-rooms for several days. It is of little use at present for persons to visit Washington merely to see the President, unless assured beforehand that they will be received.

A delegation of about twenty Western Conservatives, many of whom were from Ohio, learning of the a rival of Gov. Swaun from Baltimore, called on him at Willard's Hotel this evening and tendered their conservatives when the peace and miletness which presently the same and the second with the same and the same second with the same and miletness which presently the same and miletness which pregratulations upon the peace and quietness which pre-vailed in Baltimore during the recent election, and upon the result of that election in favor of the Conservative cause, Messrs. Sherlock and Strickland of Ohio being the principal spokesmen. Gov. Swann replied at some length, substantially repeating his remarks made at Baltimore in response to the crowd who called upon him after the election there. He gave the principal credit for the good order which prevailed in Baltimore on Tuesday to the influence and good offices of Gens. Grant and Canby. He stated that a proposition had been made by the old Police Commisssoners to compromise the difficulty and resign in 10 days, but said the matter had gone so far that he had declined to accede to the proposition, and it must now be settled by the Courts to which the Commissioners had appealed from his decision. After partak-ing of a collation and remaining for some time in in-

ormal social converse, the party separated. Secretary Browning has given a decision in an appeal from the action of the Pension Office, in regard to claims for the increase of invalid pensions under the act of June 6, 1866. His construction of the law

the act of June 6, 1806. His construction of the law is in substance contained in the following paragraph quoted from the decision:

"Three grades of dashifity are described in the Act; but it is not to be presumed that Congress supposed that all invalid peasioners who receive the maximum amount under former laws would be therefore entitled to its liberal provisions. The applicant for he increased allowance must affirmatively prove that bill disability is one of the specific character mentioned in the Act, or is equivalent thereto. Unless the fact be sufficiently established by the proof accompanying his original application. I am of the opinion that the proofs do not bring a case within the Act in question unless they show that the "disability is permanenand frequenciates the applicant from performing mancal labor to the rame extent as if he had lost a hand or foot."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this evening received information of the seigure of the steamer-

ing received information of the seizure of the steamer Centralia at Little Rock, Arkansas, for violation of

Centralia at Little Rock, Arkansas, for violation of the law in reference to the removal of cotion before being bonded for the payment of the tax. This is the first seight of a vessel under the new law.

Applications having been made for the additional bounty by a soldier who had lost his discharge, the proper acounting officer decides that the law forbids the payment of the claim, and that in such cases, however hard it may operate, no cases, however hard it may operate, no authority is vested in any officer of the Government to dispense with a condition which the law ernment to dispense with a condition which the law has imposed. The 14th section of the Act of July 23, 1865, referred to, says "that no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General, or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon the receipt of the claimant's discharge papers.

Joseph P. Allen. Associate-Justice of Arizona has arrived in this city overland.

### THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The receipts from customs from October 20th to 31st at Boston were \$686,000 88; Baltimore \$185,203; from the 20th to 27th ult., there were received at Philadelphia from the same source, \$185,000 21; and at New-Orleans, \$77,510.

The receipts from internal revenue have again fallen off to about half a million per day, but thus far they have kept up very nearly to the receipts of last year. The amount collected from this source for the current fiscal year bids fair to largely exceed the estimates.

exceed the estimates.

The National-Currency Bureau last week destroyed \$4,000 in National Bank Notes upon which had been printed the signatures of the President and Cashier instead of having been writ-

# ARMY GAZETTE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ANNOUNCED.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Col. H. C. Ransom, Assistant-Quar-

Teres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Board of Officers to consist of Brevet Major-Gen. A. E. Shirns, Assistant-Commissary General of Subsistance: Brevet-Major-Gen. Win. Maynadier, Ordnance Department; Brevet-Major-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Assistant-Quartermaster-General: Brevet-Major-Gen. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers and Brevet-Limitenant-Co. F. J. Crilly, Assistant-Quartermaster. The Bureau of Military Railroads is ordered to convene in this city for the purpose of making inquiries and reporting ter War Department the rates which should be allowed to employed of the Quartermaster's Department in this city.

# NAVY GAZETTE.

ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. THE NEW UNIFORM.

The new uniform regulations of the Navy go into effects to the lat of December next. The body cost, and cocked hat, are restored for foreign service, but it is not obligatory upon officers in the United States to procure or use either of them. All regular officers are required to procure epsolets, and their use upon the ordinary frock

are required to procure epsolets, and their use upon the ordinary frock cost, with sword and sword knot constitutes the full dress uniform for general duty and official visits. Volunteer officers, whether on home or fiveign service, are not required to procure either the body cost, cored had, or epsolet intercourse in the United States, upon oscasions required and ordinary of the control of the color of the color, with the according to the prevailing feating, of may be established the color of the color. In the shoulder-strap ornaments the following changes have been made from those now in use:

The Admiral is given four silver stars, with a gold foul anchor under the couler. The Vice-Admiral, three silver stars, with a gold foul anchor under the center one. the center one.

The Rear Admiral, two silver stars, with a silver foul anchor in the. The Commodore, a silver star in the center, with a silver foul anchor The Captain, a sliver spread eagle, with a silver foul anchor at each

end.

For the other grades of line officers no changes are made. Staffofficers wear the same description of strap as the line officers with
whom they have relative rank with the following exceptions:
In the Medical Corps the anchor is omitted.
In the Paymesters' Corps an esk sprig is substituted for the anchor.
In the Engineers' Corps a device of four oak leaves in the form of a
cross is substituted.

In the Nava: Constructors' Corps two live cak leaves and an accomare substituted.

For Chaplains a silver cross is substituted. For Professors of Mathematics a live oak leaf and an acorn are sub-The form of the cap is changed. The diameter of the top is the same as the base, with a gradual slope from the front to the back of

same as the base, with a gradual slope from the front to the back of the cap.

The cap ornament for all commissioned officers, line and staff, with the exception noted, is a silver eagle—same as on the captain's strap—standing on a gold foot-anctor, in an inclined position. The Naval Constructor, Chaplains and Professors of Mathematics were the device upon their shoulder-arrap, in the present gold wreath. Third Assistant Engineers were four oak leaves in the wreath.

Equalities are the regular Nava ephalets—the same for line and staff—with the devices used on the shoulder-atraps upon the troy of the epaulets. The length of the builton and the width of the strap, creaters, i.e., varies for the different grades.

The changes in the above ornaments are as follows:

Admiral, one inch gold lace between two straps two inches in weight.

idth. Vice-Admiral, two strips of gold lace one inch wide above one strip to inches wide. Rest-Admiral one two inch and one one inch strip.

Commodore, one two inch and one one men with,
Commodore, one two inch strip,
No change in sleeve ornaments for other grades.

DETACHED.

New. 1.—Surgeon Thomas W. Leach, from duty at Naval Hospital.

New-York, and waiting orders.

OSDERED.

Nov. 1.—Acting-Masters Janes Butwistle and Wm. T. Buck, to steamer Madawasks.

A dispatch lies been received, under date of August 29, stating that the United States steamer Ashuelet was then at Surion's Hay, Capes of Good Rope. Her officers and crew were well.

# EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

BI TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

The President has appointed John Wisemar Deputy-Fostmeter at Washington, low, and Franklin Olcolt of New York, and A 8. Still of New York, Consuler Clerks.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANS-THE DOUBT ABOUT COLO. EADO-PUBLIC LANDS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. DENVER CITY, Nov. 8 .- The Chevennes crossing Platte River, and moving southward, commit no depredations, but express a determination to drive the whites from Smoky

Hill.

The Copperheads, headed by Gov. Cummings, are making a strong effort to defeat the admission of Colorado into the Union, and the Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee has called a Convention, to meet on the 24th inst., to carry out the programme.

The entries of public lands in Colorado for the last 16 months are 151,000 acres—an excess over the same time last year of 111,000 acres.